



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the subject. Many pictures, diagrams, maps, and tables are included in the text. While the book is scientific, it is well arranged, simply written, and is intended primarily as a handbook for the laity. The large amount of data, methodically presented, makes it also a convenient manual for scientific men. The work is almost encyclopædic. It even includes a few pages on the question of earthquake prediction—a topic that is historically interesting, though the author emphasizes the statement that, in the present condition of seismology, there is no such thing as accurate prediction of earthquakes.

The many phases of the subject which are treated at length include a discussion of the kinds of earth movements; the geographical distribution of earthquakes, including a concise, classified statement of the most important shocks within the historical period (our great earthquake of Aug. 31, 1886, is assigned to Charleston, N. C.); the classification of earthquakes, according to origin; nature of the shocks as to energy, duration, periodicity, etc.; influence of earthquakes upon the earth's crust, water, and buildings; phenomena accompanying earthquakes; seaquakes (25 pp.); instruments used for recording and measuring earthquakes; methods of investigation (30 pp.), including the determination of the epicentral tract, of the force exerted at the epicentrum and other illustrations of the mathematical treatment of problems; and the historical development of earthquake investigations, including the present observation service in all countries, the distribution of seismic observatories, the number and kind of seismographs used at each station, etc. This scholarly compendium should be in the hands of all who are interested in the subject.

Camp-Fires in the Canadian Rockies. By William T. Hornaday,

Director of the New York Zoological Park. xvii and 343 pp., 70 Illustrations by John M. Phillips, 2 Maps, and Index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906. (Price, \$3.)

This is one of the best "Outing" books that have appeared in our country for years. Mr. Hornaday spent some time in the fall of 1905 among the superb mountains of southeast British Columbia between the Elk and Bull Rivers, which seem to be the special paradise of the mountain goat and certain other wild creatures. This region, a little north of the Kootenay mining district, has not been over-described, and the grand aspects of nature, together with the interesting animals found there, are well worthy of a book. Mr. Hornaday's special purpose was to study the mountain goat, one of the most remarkable of animals; and it was to his great advantage that his companion was Mr. Phillips, the State Game Commissioner of Pennsylvania, an expert with the camera, who has produced many pictures for this book that have rarely been equalled. The whole expedition was a grand success. Hundreds of mountain goats were seen, and some of them were photographed with the animals only four to twelve feet from the instrument. A number of these views are really startling, for Mr. Phillips often clambered out on the almost precipitous face of the rocks in his enthusiasm to secure good negatives. They were secured at risks to life and limb, and the reader will probably agree with Mr. Hornaday that Mr. Phillips was too venturesome.

Mr. Hornaday says that the mountain goat in some respects is the bravest and hardiest of our hooved animals, and the only one that is practically devoid of fear. Very few have recognized it as an unrivalled mountaineer :

It is my belief that no animal, hooved or clawed, can surpass the climbing feats of the mountain goat. Certainly there is no American quadruped, not even the bold and hardy mountain sheep, which will, with the utmost indifference, climb an eighty-degree precipice, or jog across the face of a five-hundred-foot wall on a footing so narrow and uncertain that the strongest glass cannot detect it.

About half the book is given to the life and ways of this animal. Mr. Hornaday's map shows that its habitat extends as far south as northwest Wyoming and as far north as the mountains in the Mount Wrangell region of Alaska. Few mountain goats have thrived in captivity; but Mr. Hornaday brought five young ones east with him, and when he was writing his book they were in the best of health.

The book also contains most readable chapters on grizzly bears, which are becoming so scarce in our country that sportsmen have to go to Canada to hunt them; on the mountain sheep and other game, the wonderful trout fishing, and other features of the trip which made it delightful and a source of recuperation to all concerned. The author is in closest and most intelligent sympathy with the life of the great wilds, and this makes what he says both authoritative and pleasant to read. He writes of all these animals as their friend and not their foe. He killed some of them, but only for important purposes; and he expresses the wish that the Canadian laws for the protection of big game may be more stringently enforced and that the number of animals which one man is permitted to kill in a year may be reduced. The publishers have produced the book very handsomely.

Die Gründung von Deutsch-Ostafrika. Kolonial-politische Erinnerungen und Betrachtungen. Von Dr. Carl Peters. v and 276 pp., 14 Portraits and Index. C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin, 1906. (Price, M. 4.)

Dr. Peters had a most prominent part in opening a vast territory in East Africa to German governmental control and to the colonial enterprises of his countrymen. Results of value are constantly accruing, and the aspirations of Peters, Jühlke, and other pioneers for the development of this region as a German possession are being fully realized. The book tells the story of pioneer effort in this virgin field; and it will be welcomed, not only for the history it records, but also because it is from the pen of a man who was foremost in making that history. Peters gives full credit to the good work of the men who participated in his labours, though he unsparingly criticizes one or two who did not meet with his approval. The book will be a valued source of information on the beginnings of German colonial enterprise in East Africa.

The excuses which Dr. Peters makes for the bloodshed by his Emin Pasha Relief Expedition on his march to Victoria Nyanza fail to wipe out the stain. This subject was threshed out long ago, and the only comfortable thing to say in relation to it is that that record of slaughter by a white expedition is probably unexampled in other annals of African exploration.

Die Reformation der Kartographie um 1700. Von Christian Sandler. With Atlas of Facsimile Maps. R. Oldenbourg, Munich and Berlin, 1905. (Price, M. 20.)

The Academy of Sciences in Paris was the leading agency in the reformation of cartography. The work was begun systematically in the last twenty-five years of the seventeenth century. Delisle's maps of the world and the continents, which were produced on the borderland between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, mark the climax of this great work of cartographic improvement; and with the production of the last of these maps, about 1720, the participation of the Academy in the reform may be said, in a sense, to have terminated. Dr. Sandler, in a thorough and scholarly manner, has traced the progress of this reform through its various steps, assigning to each man his proper place in it. He has thus given a clear and consecutive history of a movement which resulted in the great improvement of cartography.